



## THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE.....PAUL.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

THE MILLENNIUM. Much has been, and is now, said by many christians about a period yet to come of a thousand years' or some, reckoning prophetically, say, of three hundred and sixty five thousand years' duration, called the Millennium at which time Christ is to reign personally on the earth and all the inhabitants of the world, which is then to become immensely populous, are to be holy and the sure heirs of eternal salvation. There are a few, and we believe, but a few passages of scripture generally adduced in support of this glorious idea, the legitimate application of which to this subject, however, may be strongly doubted. It is not our design in this article to say whether, according to our opinion, this popular idea concerning the Millennium, be true or false, or whether the texts relied upon as furnishing the proof of it, be correctly understood or not. We know not but it is true;—at least we hope it is; for what christian soul would not rejoice to believe that a time will come when the truth as it is in Jesus shall become universal, and when all men shall be governed by its renovating and holy influence? The maxim, which is generally admitted to be correct—*"Magna est Veritas et prevalebit,"* very strongly confirms the opinion and strengthens the hope, that truth and its attendant virtues will ultimately become universal and bless mankind with its own divine freedom. The labors of all christians, are, in a great measure, directed to this end, and it being a desirable and a righteous cause, "we know that we labor not in vain in the Lord."

What we are now after, is, admitting the common doctrine of the Millennium to be true, to examine some other doctrines which are usually held in connexion with it, and to show that the latter must be incorrect.

It is said that all the inhabitants of the earth, born after the time of the commencement to the end of the millennium (and the number it is supposed will far exceed that of those who existed previous to the Millennium,) will certainly be saved with an everlasting salvation. Such a position we surely shall not deny. It is neither opposed to our faith, or our hope, or our charity; but admitting it to be true, it does appear to us that the notion of men now, or heretofore, being less certain of salvation, represents the divine Being as partial in every proper sense of the word. Partiality consists in giving greater blessings or privileges to some than is given to others, equally deserving, or equally undeserving with the former. Now if men in the present day are liable to be miserable forever, and men in the time of the Millennium will not be liable to be miserable forever, is not God who brings both into existence in those different times, partial towards the one and less favorable to the other? Whatever others may think of this question, we confess, that if, by coming into the world at the present period, there is a liability and a strong probability, that we shall be miserable forever after death, and that if by having our birth procrastinated until the Millennium, we should be certain of being saved, we could ardently hope that we had been among the favored number who are not yet born, but whom God designs to bring into being at a time when they shall not be liable to endless sufferings. And who would not prefer being born under circumstances that shall render his salvation certain, rather than under such as render it highly doubtful? Since the idea above named, considered in connexion with the doctrine of the Millennium, represents God as partial to his creatures, introducing some into existence under circumstances infinitely less favorable than are those of others, we must conclude, that either the doctrine of the Millennium is untrue, or the notion, that men are now any more exposed than people will be then to endless punishment, is false. Hoping that the former is true, and believing the latter to be untrue, we pass to notice another particular.

If it be a truth, and as such ought to be preached now, that in the Millennium all men then existing will be saved, it will at that time also be a truth, and, as such, ought then to be preached to mankind. And if, as is contended, it be demoralizing, and of a licentious tendency now to preach to all men saying they will be saved, it must be equally demoralizing and of a licentious tendency to preach to them saying (what is said to be true,) they shall all be saved. Moreover if persons in the present day can be induced to love and obey God only by being assured, that nothing but the brittle thread of life keeps them out of hell, and by having described to them the torments of the damned so which they are exposed, what is to induce the Millenniumarians to love and obey God when such a statement, as applied to them, will, confessedly, (as we contend it is also when applied to others,) unfounded and false?—Certainly all the preachers at that time, if they preach the truth, cannot but be univer-

salsists; for they must declare to the inhabitants of the earth that they will all be saved. And if this truth preached then will not have a licentious tendency, it cannot have such a tendency now; for truth is the same throughout all time, and a doctrine, which is calculated to promote licentiousness in one age, cannot be safely preached to, or have a holy influence upon, people in another age.

ERASMUS' LETTERS TO DR. ELY. We regret to inform our readers that we present them this week with the last letter of our correspondent "Erasmus" to Dr. Ely. Those letters have contained much historical information, many urgent appeals deserving the serious consideration of freemen and been read with deep interest by the public. They deserve preservation. The respected author will accept our thanks and those of our readers, for his able contributions. We hope that he will not forget us, but trust that we shall hear from him often upon other subjects.

THE GOSPEL PREACHER. We have received the first No. of the Gospel Preacher, containing two original Sermons by Rev. David Pickering of Providence, R. I. The argument of these Sermons appears to be chiefly directed to prove, that there is a God, that he is infinitely good, wise and powerful, that the Bible is true, and that men are under obligations to believe in and obey it.—They are well written and are characterized throughout for a good spirit on the part of the author.

The work is published monthly in Providence, each number containing 16 octavo pages at \$1 per annum, in advance. We hope it may have a liberal circulation.

MISSING NUMBERS. We have had numerous applications for back numbers of the Intelligencer, from persons wishing to complete their files—and have always sent the numbers wished for, if any we had. We regret that it is not in our power to supply each number that is requested, and we wish all of our friends, who may ask, or have asked and do not receive, to attribute the apparent neglect, to this cause.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that the Rev. SETH STETSON of Salem (Mass.) has asked to be dismissed from his pastoral connexion with the First Universalist Church and Society in that town, and that he will leave Salem as soon as a door opens for his labors elsewhere. Br. Stetson was formerly a Congregational clergyman, of high standing, settled in Plymouth, (Mass.) but a few years since, having renounced his former error and embraced the truth, he withdrew from the Congregationalists and united himself with the Universalists. He is a gentleman of good talents, considerably advanced in life, though not past his season of active usefulness, and a devoted friend to the truth as it is in Jesus. We wish him a speedy settlement in some one of our able but at present destitute Societies, not doubting but that his services would be useful and satisfactory.

NEW UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. A Society of Universalists has been recently organized in Phillips, Me. The officers chosen at the organization of this Society are, George Bangs Clerk, Moses L. Harris Treasurer, and Joseph D. Charles Church Jr. and Seth Delano Jr. Standing Committee.

\* We insert this literally according to the copy sent us, but presume there must have been an accidental omission of a surname on the part of our informant.

NEW UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION. On Wednesday, the 2d inst. the delegates from the Societies in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, (N. Y.) and the borders of Upper Canada met at Potsdam (N. Y.) and organized a new Universalist Association. From all accounts the spread of truth is very rapid and gratifying in New-York. It is indeed time that our friends were awake and active every where, and that they convinced the public that we are not, after all, in such a diminutive minority as it is, perhaps, generally supposed we are.

A THEOLOGICAL CHALLENGE! Our readers probably recollect an account published in this paper on the 1st of June last, of a certain "Mr. B." who while preaching in and about Newport, (N. Y.) said that "Unitarians and Universalists are no more christians than the devil in hell!" and that "all they lacked of being complete devils, was to have their throats cut and sent to hell!"—He "thanked God that he had made a hell for them," and said that "God would take their souls between his thumb and finger and shake them till they would howl!" It proves to have been the Rev. James Boyle—a member and minister, as he says "of the Presbyterian church, employed as a missionary by the Western Missionary Society." This clerical gladiator has recently sent a challenge to the Rev. D. Skinner, a very peaceable and talented Universalist clergyman in Utica, calling upon him in vehement terms to engage in a theological combat with him and to furnish the place for discussion, Mr. Boyle concludes his challenge in the following words:—

If you accede to my proposals I hope we will come together as soon as possible—giving time for notice of said discussion to be published in the public papers of this place. I shall wait your reply.

Yours Respectfully,

JAMES BOYLE.

Rev. D. Skinner.

I suppose you wish to know my profession before entering definitely on this subject. I am a member and minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Skinner, not willing to put himself up on a par with this mad-cap, in a controversy where his arguments would be met only by denunciations and insults sent a short but polite note to Mr. Boyle, declining the honor of a public discussion with him. This note seems to have offended Mr. B. and he comes out with a second challenge, saying that "Altho' I have not personally received the advice or consent of my brethren on this subject, I know their minds, and am confident that a public discussion is absolutely a desideratum," threatening to call him a coward, and "all that sort o' thing," if he again refuses to meet him. In reply Mr. Skinner says that if "a public discussion of the question proposed by Mr. B. is, by the Presbyterians in this place, considered 'absolutely a desideratum,' he will consent to meet either of the respectable presbyterian clergymen in Utica—viz. Mr. Aikin or Mr. Brace, providing they may desire it, and providing the discussion shall be respectfully and properly conducted, with a prospect of truth being elicited. Whether such a discussion will take place or not, we have yet to learn; but if it does we are confident that the cause of truth has an able advocate, in the person of Mr. Skinner, and that if he does not convince Messrs. Aikin & Brace of their error, he will at least convince the candid part of the auditory that their cause can neither be sustained by Scripture or reason.

In general, we are not the friends of such "discussions," for the belligerents, being persons of "like passions with other men," are apt to carry with them a spirit of contention which produces but little of the fruits of the Gospel. If persons can meet and part in friendship, each being willing to acknowledge the force of the argument on the other side and to make a magnanimous surrender of a point which he is convinced he cannot defend, then indeed might these discussions be profitable; but from what we have seen of the world and know of human nature, we are persuaded that, in general more bad passions are excited than truth and good will produced.

A CONVERT TO THE TRUTH. If we were to undertake to publish all the accounts we receive of individual conversions to the doctrine in which we believe, they would indeed make a large draft upon our columns. But as a general sample, we take the liberty to insert the following well written letter, taken from the Utica Magazine of the 22d ult.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UTICA MAGAZINE.

Dear Sir—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to make a public profession of "the faith once delivered to the Saints." I have long been wandering on the dark mountains of error and superstition.—I have long been taught to believe, (and dare not even examine the evidence to the contrary) that a great part of the human family would be endlessly miserable beyond the grave, and that too for the glory of God! I acknowledge myself criminally reprehensible for so long shutting my eyes against the light of truth, and so effectually barring my heart against a full belief of "the glorious gospel of the Son of God." It is true I have been, for a number of years, a professor, and I humbly hope a possessor of the religion of Jesus—but now I can truly say in the language of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, "the one half was not told me." I now fully and firmly believe in the "restoration of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets" since the world began—and that he will, "in the dispensation of the fullness of times, gather together in one, all things in Christ, both which are in Heaven and which are on earth, even in him," and that "we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world"—for God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved.

It may not, perhaps, be improper nor unprofitable here to state the cause why I have been led, thus to renounce the "Calvinistic faith," and so cordially to embrace the doctrine of Universal holiness and happiness.—Some time in the month of July last, I accidentally came across the 11th No. of your Magazine, in which was contained a complaint of the church in Hanover, against Mrs. Pond, together with her answer to said complaint. The perusal of these articles led me to search the Bible with more than common attention. I shortly after obtained the other numbers of the Magazine which contained the remaining part of the correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Pond, from which I took every text of scripture quoted on both sides of the subject, together with those quoted in your remarks, and carefully, and I think candidly examined them with their connexions. Since that time I have been a constant reader of your paper, but much more constantly have I searched and read the scriptures. The consequence, as before stated, has been a full belief of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, "who gave himself a ransom for all to be testified in due time."

The joy, peace, and consolation of believing in the impartial goodness of God, can be better conceived than described. I think it to be similar to what the Apostle Peter calls it, "Joy unspeakable and full of glory."—Paul also in the 11th chapter to the Romans, after beautifully exhibiting the unlimited mercy of God to both Jews and Gentiles, notwithstanding their unbelief, has this remarkable exclamation, "O! the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!"—Oh that men at the present day, especially in this land of free inquiry, would lay aside the soul-chilling doctrine of Endless Misery, the inconsistencies and absurdities of Election

and Reprobation; and in a word the whole of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in their place, the unbounded goodness of God, the unlimited efficacy of the mediation of Christ, and the ultimate restoration of all God's intelligent creatures to holiness and consequent happiness. Then, in my opinion, should we see pure and undefiled religion revive and prevail.—Then would a view of the goodness of God lead us to repentance.—Then should we forsake sin because of the evils connected with sin, and not because we expect to escape the just punishment due our past crimes. And now I feel to warn and beseech every man that is opposed to the doctrine of Universal holiness and happiness, carefully to examine the subject, and search the Scriptures daily to see whether these things are so. Come and let us reason together—this is our condemnation that light is come into the world and we love darkness rather than light because our deeds are evil. I am fully of the opinion that nine-tenths of the believers in a limited salvation are as ignorant of the leading doctrines of Universalism as they are of the Mahomedan Alcoran, and perhaps I might justly add, hold it in as much contempt, not surely from their knowledge, but their ignorance of it. Let us hear both sides—compare with scripture, and then judge as reasonable creatures. Let us be careful not to "speak evil of the things we understand not."

May we be led by the Spirit of God into all truth—for the truth alone can make us free indeed.

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel,  
D. B. BROWN.  
Union Square, Nov. 20, 1827.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

## LETTER NO. 8.

TO THE REV. EZRA S. ELY, D. D.

Third,—It must be matter of astonishment to intelligent and independent men who understand their rights, and have the power and will to defend them, that a person of Dr. Ely's standing in society, claiming to be an Ambassador of the Saviour of mankind, should come forward, and without one single blush, tell the American public, that his "plan of a Christian party in Politics," would not, if carried into operation, "infringe, in the least, upon the charter of their civil rights." You must have assumed, it is a fact, that the audience you addressed, and the people at large, were ready and willing to become tame, submissive slaves to a despotic ecclesiastical hierarchy. May not the people say, Sir, without being justly charged with want of charity, that any man, who could devise such a plan, and be exceedingly desirous to see it go into effect, must be either an idiot, or a knave? Be pleased, Sir, to answer. For my own part, I am almost ashamed to discuss with you, the unconstitutional character of your plan: indeed it is an insult to the intelligence of an enlightened public to pretend, that such a project is, or can be, sanctioned, by any provision in "our charter" of rights. The constitution of the U. S. contains no religious test, in order to qualify a man for office. A native Mahomedan, or Hindoo, is as eligible to the office of President as any other man: and yet you have the unblushing confidence to assert, that to oppose such an one for office, on the score of his religion, does not deprive him of his rights as a citizen. You make a religious test necessary to qualify a man for office, when that venerated instrument makes none: and yet you have the effrontery to say your plan does not "infringe upon our charter of civil liberties." Your President, and all your rulers must not only be Christians, but must be Christians of the Geneva stamp, must believe in Calvin's fundamentals; and your plan goes to disqualify for office, all non-conformists: and yet with the constitution, which knows nothing about conformity or non-conformity to your creed, in one hand; and your Bible, which knows nothing about prescription for want of orthodoxy, in the other, you are organizing your "Christian party," to proscrib all those, whom the Constitution does not proscrib, and with unparalleled impudence, come forward, and proclaim from the sacred desk, to the American people, that all this is not in the least, an infringement "on their charter of civil liberties." Alas, Sir, what shall the people think of you? Shall they believe your head weak, or your heart corrupt? If the latter, may they not address you in the language of the Roman poet: "Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes." We justly fear the consequences of your christian party in politics, and we have all the reason in the world, to doubt the soundness of your intellect or the honesty of your heart. "Your plan is rotten to the very core." "If the motives, by which you are actuated in the recommendation of such a project, be pure, virtuous and pious, Bedlam is a more suitable place for you, than an orthodox pulpit." "If, on the contrary, your designs are unholy, and inordinately ambitious; if sectarian aggrandizement be the secret spring of action, which governs you in all your movements; if your plan has for its object, not the promotion of undefiled religion, but the destruction of freedom in this happy land, and the prostration of the moral faculties, at the unhallowed shrine of clerical imposture, then we leave it to your own conscience, if it be not seared with a "hot iron," to say, what feelings of contempt we ought to exhibit towards you." "We are willing, Sir, that you should enjoy that liberty of conscience, which our excellent Constitution secures to you." "Pray, Sir, let your fellow-citizens enjoy in peace the like privilege, secured to them by the same instrument." "Let us then hear

no more of your "plan of a christian party in politics." "It is fraught with deadly hostility against civil and religious liberty." "Devastation and ruin and oceans of blood must follow in its train." "Your plan, if carried into effect, would, cause the erection of a monument in every village and hamlet in the American Republic, with this inscription, in letters of blood, 'Ilium fuit.'" "Here once dwelt liberty." "Here once freemen enjoyed freedom of conscience." "Here once honest republicans worshipped God according to the dictates of their own unbiased sense of duty." "But alas, that time is past." "The spoiler came, and here lies liberty in ruins."

"The monster, orthodoxy, with gigantic strides stalked through the land, and with her attendants, knives, and halberds, and racks, and with her banners inscribed, 'proscription to heretics, the opponents to christianity,' destroyed the invaluable legacy, bequeathed to us by our fathers." Your clerical brethren too, many of whom are believed to be fair, honest, and honorable men, and who are doubtless ignorant of the designs of orthodox leaders, may be charitably supposed to address you thus. "Beloved Brother: we have seen your plan of a christian party in politics, have reflected upon it, and have considered it in all its bearings; and we are decidedly of opinion, that it is anti-christian, anti-protestant and unconstitutional." "We therefore advise you to abandon it without any delay: and seek by sincere repentance, to regain the favor of God, which you must have lost, by devising a plan so destructive to religious freedom." "We recommend to you earnestly to attend to your parochial duties, and let politics alone." "What have we to do with politics?" "You know, brother, that we have been solemnly consecrated and set apart to the work of the ministry." "We call ourselves the ambassadors of Jesus Christ; and it is our business to labour in his vineyard, and endeavor by all Gospel means, to bring as many as possible into his spiritual kingdom." "If our pastoral duties are properly attended to, we shall have no leisure time to write denunciation Sermons against the President, or any of our rulers." "If our christian brethren of other denominations, are in error, let us use all proper means to reclaim them: let us address the throne of grace in their behalf, let us use the persuasive language of the Gospel for their conversion." But above all, let us have charity towards all men; and let us remember the parable of the Pharisee and Publican; and let us not tell our neighbor to "stand off; for we are holier than he is." "We beseech you, Dear Brother, to remember that prescription for conscience sake, is real persecution, and utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel." "Bear in mind, we pray you, that we are all poor, fallible, sinful men, and are as liable to err, as christians of other sects." "We earnestly exhort you therefore to lay aside your plan of a christian party." "It is a wicked, rash, imprudent, uncharitable, unchristian plan; and as such we denounce it." "Let our Father in heaven, who is the sovereign of the Universe, manage his own affairs, in such a way, as to Him may seem meet." "He is able to do all this without our interference." "Finally, let us remember that we must render an account to our future Judge, for the deeds done here, in the body; and the motives, by which we are governed." "Farewell." Such, Sir, we may suppose, is the language of intelligent Republicans in regard to Dr. Ely and his plan: and such the language of all honest ministers of his own sect.

Now, Sir, being about to leave you, perhaps forever, I wish to part with you upon terms of christian civility. It is in your character as a minister of the Gospel, that I have addressed you. With you as a private gentleman, I have had nothing to do. God forbid that I should. As private individuals, you and I can have no collision. As a fellow-citizen, I sincerely wish you the enjoyment of the best of heaven's blessings. With you as a clergyman professing the religious creed you now do, I wish for no intercourses, and in that respect do not wish you "God speed."

In regard to your political creed, if your anniversary sermon contains your real sentiments on the subject, I must say, God deliver me from the consequences resulting from its prevalence. But let it be granted you, that you have completely succeeded in your plan: that you have effected the election of an Orthodox President: that the other officers under the General Government and all state officers are as orthodox as you could wish: that you have succeeded in prostrating the civil and religious liberties of your fellow men: that you have got your test acts, your penal statutes for non-conformity, your inquisitorial tribunal established, and in full operation; that you and your associates are in the full exercise of the most despotic sway, over the consciences of all stout-hearted republican; grant you all this, Sir, and then I ask you solemnly one question. After the lapse of a few more short years, this transitory scene will close upon your eyes, and you and I, and the assembled Universe will be summoned to appear before that dread tribunal, from whose decision there can be no appeal. At that tremendous awful hour, what will it avail you to have effected the temporary purposes of sectarian aggrandizement for yourself and your orthodox brethren? Alas, Sir, what will it avail you?

ERASMUS.

THE CHRONICLE.

"AND CATCH THE MANNERS LIVING AS THEY RISE."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1827.

GARDINER LYCEUM. The winter term of this institution commenced last week; and Mr. Lathrop, the new principal then entered upon the duties of that station. We are gratified by the information that a considerable number of new scholars have already arrived, and that others are expected. The number is now, we believe, greater than it was at any one time during the past year. We are informed that all the departments of the institution are filled, to the most perfect satisfaction of the trustees, and that its important concerns were never, in any respect, more ably, and satisfactorily conducted. The distant friends of this truly republican literary seminary, will participate with us in the pleasure which this information is calculated to produce. We have always been of the opinion, that when the design and objects of the Lyceum were fully understood, it would become the favorite of the public; this impression is strongly confirmed by the attention which has recently been directed towards it, in other states—and the removal in a great degree of the distrust with which its commencement was viewed by many of our own citizens. The liberal policy hitherto pursued by our Legislature, in relation to the Lyceum and other literary institutions redounds much to the credit of this infant state, and is such a course as all well wishers to the character and intelligence of the rising generation will be gratified to see continued.

Those persons who have obtained subscribers for the N. England Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal are respectfully requested to send the names to the editor as soon as convenient, as the first No. is ready for delivery, if a sufficient number have subscribed to enable the work to proceed. If those editors who have had the politeness to notice the Journal will also insert the above they will much oblige, E. HOLMES.

LEGISLATIVE CHAPLAIN. We should think that those intemperants who refused to read the excellent Proclamations of our worthy Governor for Fast and Thanksgiving, must have ascertained by this time that their bigotry does not receive the public approbation, & that they are not to be allowed to insult our chief Executive Magistrate, with impunity. When the usual Resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives last week, inviting the several clergymen of Portland to officiate as chaplains to the House, an amendment was introduced by Col. Carpenter, designed to exclude those ministers who did not read the Governor's Proclamations. This was no more than what common justice and self-respect required. It was due to the Governor, that the popular branch of our Legislature should take some method to express the public disapprobation towards the conduct of those who can never be satisfied as long as our civil magistrates will not be over-ruled by them. We rejoice that such an amendment was offered. Col. Carpenter will accept our thanks and the thanks of the liberal part of the people of Maine for proposing it. After some debate, in which it was clearly discovered that a majority of the House viewed the conduct of those ministers with indignation, Col. C. withdrew his amendment with a view to obtain a more effectual test of the feelings of the House upon this subject. It was moved that one and only one chaplain be elected and the next day at 10 o'clock was assigned for the election. And who was chosen then? Was it a minister who did not read the Proclamation? Was it any orthodox or "evangelical" preacher? No! No! The choice fell upon Dr. Nichols, the Unitarian. Dr. N. was also elected chaplain to the Senate. Whether he will discharge the duty of chaplain of both Houses, we have not learned. Hitherto Mr. Kellogg, an orthodox minister has been the chaplain of the Senate, and but for the circumstance that he goes with, and perhaps approves of those men who refused to read the Proclamations, would probably have been re-elected. In addition to the names already given, we learn that Rev. Adam Wilson of Turner, and Rev. Isaac Rogers of Farmington did not read the Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. On Thursday the 3d inst. Gov. Lincoln appeared before both houses of our Legislature, in Convention, and took and subscribed the oath of office and delivered a Speech which breathes throughout the true spirit of republicanism. Not having room for the whole of the Speech, which would occupy about five of our columns, we can now do no more than insert such extracts from it as we think will be most likely to prove interesting to the reader. He commences as follows:—  
Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives:  
It is fortunate that the order of nature, which usually requires the agents of private business, once in the revolution of the seasons to revise their concerns and prepare for

the demands of an advancing period, should have been imitated in our political institutions. The effect is that the wisdom of the Legislature is called to review only such brief terms of experience that the connexion between causes and consequences is easily traced, remedy can be applied to evil almost at its commencement, and the great check of responsibility is rendered in the highest possible degree effectual.

The Constitution having rendered the field of ambition tepable only for so short a time, it may, if for no other reason, be expected that the public spirit and pure motive usually carried to the threshold of office, will be preserved, that the obligations created by patriotism will not be abandoned to party, the felicity we enjoy be immolated to prejudice, or our true State policy abandoned for any purpose of inferior importance.

Looking first to the administration of this government, allow me to place these questions before you. What has been the official conduct of every public agent, each of whom is directly or indirectly amenable to you? Have the members of the Executive department been diligent, faithful, and discreet? Have the judiciary correctly expounded the laws, and preserved inviolate the rights of jurors, parties, and witnesses? Has every citizen received from all the public functionaries the attention and respect due his wants and his character as a man, and a republican? It is believed that these questions must be answered favorably; but, if not, both officers and systems, in the way of reform, will require the corrective application of your constitutional power. It is due all the officers with whom I have been immediately associated to acknowledge a high respect for their efforts to promote the public good.

After speaking of the Kennebec and Houlton roads, which he thinks it is desirable to have completed, he introduces the subject of the seat of government as follows:—

As a responsible representative of the people, having no other opportunity of advancing the opinions I entertain, I must beg leave to refer this consideration, connected with the proposed location of the seat of government, to your serious deliberation. It relates only to the method of accomplishing the purposes which, eventually, will require of the people that exertion of liberality which seems to be imposed on those who are founders of great establishments, more for the benefit of their descendants than of themselves. Debts, with individuals or States, too commonly result in the evils of insolvency, and however plausible the argument may be that future generations ought to have imposed on them, in part, the burdens of the public contributions we may think for their benefit, the human character is such that an entailment of a debt, public or private, is commonly honored at first only by its increase, which is followed by the refusal to pay it, and afterwards by disgraceful contentions.

Let us then, for providing public buildings, which at no distant period must be erected on the place you may approve, proceed with reference to our means, avoiding excessive taxation and loans, always attended with early or remote disasters. Instead of imposing our judgment on the operations of future periods, let us act on existing means with the view of transmitting benefits and not obligations and incumbrances, and of being able to say in our testaments, we leave a system and an estate, an example and a benediction, but we bequeath no restrictions on your freedom, on your discretion, or your policy. If we shall judiciously use the capital in our public lands we can accomplish all our objects.

In relation to the public lands, our title to which is undisputed, he remarks, that

The settlement has been rapidly advancing under the encouragement of our legal regulations, and the measures of execution which have been applied. Within the term of the existing Land Agency, while private proprietors have been subjecting a great portion of the wilderness to the support of families, the State has disposed of soil and its produce to the amount of more than seventy thousand dollars, of which a part is now on the roads and in bridges, and a part in surveys, explorations, and incidental attentions. Some additional expenditures not directly drawn from this fund and the joint sales of Massachusetts and Maine, are, as will appear, excluded from the foregoing calculation. The proceeds, however, of one hundred and sixty eight thousand acres sold under the sole authority of Maine, amounting to nearly sixty-three thousand dollars, has been placed in the control of the government. About forty thousand dollars remain in the Treasury, in the form of notes and contracts, secured by lien on the grants. Fifty seven thousand six hundred acres have also been granted to Academies. This, in connexion with the sales made by Massachusetts, under the terms of Separation, subject to but small deductions of expenses, must satisfy all of the importance of our Public Lands.

It is gratifying to be able to add that the habit of trespassing, which was a stain on the character of our State, and vexatious and pernicious to all concerned, appears to have been exterminated.

It is a common, but a very indiscreet and incorrect remark, that our public lands are not valuable to the State. A proper examination of the subject will show that merely in a fiscal calculation they are of much useful importance. It is to pronounce the State unfit for self-government, to say, that millions of acres of goodly hills and dales watered by long and bountiful streams, are of no value. Whether, however, of value or not, in regard to the Treasury, they are of immense importance to use for charity and beneficence. Even the privilege of being able to give them away is worth more than, without it, would be the richest mine of gold.

There must now be more than four hundred thousand inhabitants in Maine. To continue the impulse of the prosperity we eminently enjoy, it cannot be doubted that it is necessary to cherish a solemn and unwavering respect for the rights of all the citizens, whether they may live in cabins on the frontier, or in such large and ostentatious mansions as you can see around you. If any one can say, I am an American citizen and have been injured by foreign power, it seems proper to make as strong an effort for correction as will not compromise the general welfare, under the means which can be applied for individual and common defence.

After giving a brief history of our North-Eastern boundary difficulties, in which he thinks that the U. S. have not the right of ceding, by means of an umpirage, any part of our original territory, he says:—

It has therefore, been believed to be due this state to advance the doctrine that the submission of its boundary to an umpire, unknown to herself, and upon terms not confined to her consideration, will leave her at liberty to act upon the result as to the country and herself may be dictated by the most just and patriotic inclinations. Yet if it be true that the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent has involved much of federal authority, beyond the limits which many eminent statesmen have contended to be the true ones, as the treaty exists, the delicacy of the case, in relation to public faith, ought to have some influence upon our assertion of our claim, although an entire concession cannot be expected. It ought to be distinctly understood that there is a perfect harmony of sentiment with the federal administration in a most essential particular, in regard to which the language of Mr. Clay, the Secretary of State, is calculated to be highly satisfactory. It is as follows: "The Government of the United States is fully convinced that the right to the territory is with us and not with Great Britain. The convictions of Maine are not stronger in respect to the validity of our title, than are those which are entertained by the President."

Whatever may be the character of the proposed umpirage, it seems necessary to adopt some rule of procedure as to the duties to be discharged before its results shall be known, and I cannot but hope to learn from you, in some way, what measures you will consider to be proper, if such acts as that of the arrest and incarceration of Baker shall be repeated. There will be no wish to go beyond your direction, nor to fall short of it; and, thus far, while the object has been to give no assent to injustice, there has been a steady view to your contemplated consultations and probable commands. It was an arrest which the testimony seems to me to condemn; yet it cannot but be hoped that the neighboring government will place right the last acts of unthinking agents, and that we, expecting that generous conduct which springs from the character of an Englishman, should not suddenly and unnecessarily engage with him in contentions. While we were acquiescing in the abeyance of our rights, as connected only with property, the call for interposition was not imperative, but, when unauthorized power was applied to the persons of our citizens along the Aroostook and in other places, it seemed proper to ascertain the facts, in order to submit them to your consideration and to that of Massachusetts and the Nation, both of which will feel an interest, not only in the protection of our fellow citizens in Maine, but in the other relations of the subject. A letter was, therefore, sent to the Lieut. Gov. of New Brunswick, containing a request that he would cause information of the facts relating to the arrest of Baker, to be returned. While in his reply he acknowledged, in favorable terms, the amicable disposition professed by this government, so far as, on the occasion, it was represented, he declined to make the explanations requested, excepting to those with whom he is directed to correspond, or under whose orders he is placed.

It must be known to you that in addition to the means above mentioned, Mr. Davis was appointed to obtain the information which all have appeared to consider desirable. From what has transpired, there is no doubt in my mind of the intention of the government of New Brunswick to extend its jurisdiction and to confirm it, if possible, over the whole disputed territory.

It is not to be anticipated that the deplorable event of a war with Great Britain may not occur again. If that melancholy result of human frailty shall be produced, the situation of Maine will require great resolution and activity. The concentration of the British forces with the view of dividing the Union, by an occupation of New-York, will not be attempted again, but the seaboard and the interior frontier of Maine will be the one line of maritime invasion, and the other of excursions and incursions according to the emergencies relating to our defence. The effort will be probably to cut off this State, or at least for this we ought to be prepared, so as not to admit any repetition here of such scenes as occurred during the last war. It would appear to be proper to solicit of the general government the erection of some strong fortresses on our interior frontier. Its own disposition, and the obvious utility of works so situated, in anticipation of others where the country is better guarded, would, it may be hoped, assure, to a representation of this State, a favorable reception.

In relation to the militia, he remarks:—

There are now more than forty thousand men belonging to the Militia, divided into five hundred and sixty-three companies. The arms and stores in the Arsenal amount in value to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the number of arms having been recently increased by a large supply from the United States.

MAINE LEGISLATURE. The vacancies in the Senate have been filled by the election of John Balkham of Washington, and Joseph Shaw of Waldo counties. The following gentlemen have been chosen by the Legislature, Counsellors for the current year, viz:—Daniel Wood of York, Jonathan Thayer of Lincoln, Josiah Dunn, Jr. of Cumberland, Edward Fuller of Kennebec, Timothy Pillsbury of Washington, Charles Hutchings of Hancock, and Joel Whitney of Somerset. Amos Nichols is re-elected Secretary of State and Elias Thomas, Treasurer, Ebenezer Hutchinson has been again chosen Clerk of the Senate, and James L. Child, Clerk of the House.

The following Committees have been appointed.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.  
On Bills in a Second Reading. Messrs. Washburn, Dennet, Williams, Megquier, Hathaway, Kavanagh, Cutler, Richardson and Sweet.  
On Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Lowry, Miller, Cushman, Grover, Herrick, Weston, and Mace.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.  
On Contested Elections. Messrs. Smith of N. Bourne, Luggals, Dwinall, and White of M.  
On Leave of Absence. Messrs. Bonney, Howard and Rowell.  
On Finance. Messrs. Adams of P. Clark, and Cushing.  
On County Estimates. Messrs. Johnson of B. Clark and Hyde.  
On Change of Names. Messrs. Smith of Newfield, Bartlett, and Leonard.  
On Bills in Third Reading. Messrs. Emerson of Y. Bourne, Jewett, Emerson of P. and Allen of N.  
On Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Allen of N. Shaw, Humphrey, Holbrook, and Johnson of F.  
On the Pay Roll. Messrs. Scammon, Sayward and Miller.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.  
On the Judiciary. Messrs. Williams, Megquier, and Hathaway, of the Senate; Messrs. Pond, Mitchell, Evans, Clark, and Smith, of the House.  
On Literature and Literary Institutions. Messrs. Cushman, and Kavanagh, of the Senate; Messrs. Alden, Emerson and Cobb of W. of the House.  
On State Lands. Messrs. Washburn, Cutler, and Weston of the Senate; Messrs. Vance, Beane, Pitts, Wellington and Redington, of the House.  
On Incorporation of Towns. Messrs. Dennet, and Herrick, of the Senate; Messrs. White, Cummings, and Robinson of the House.  
On Banks and Banking. Messrs. Emery, and Richardson, of the Senate; Messrs. Swan, Fuller, and Lord of the House.  
On the State Prison. Messrs. Cutler, and Miller, of the Senate; Messrs. Hodgman, Johnson, and Marshall of the House.  
On Turnpikes, Bridges, and Canals. Messrs. Sweet, and Grover, of the Senate; Messrs. Chase, Holt and Burley, of the House.  
On Incorporation of Parishes, &c. Messrs. Miller, and Mace, of the Senate; Messrs. Cobb of D. Hutchinson and Parcher, of the House.  
On Manufactures. Messrs. Weston, and Balkham, of the Senate; Messrs. Spring, Moore, and Whiting of the House.  
On Militia and Military Affairs. Messrs. Balkham, and Hathaway, of the Senate; Messrs. Waterman, Russell, and Laborer of the House.  
On Interior Fisheries. Messrs. Parsons, and Shaw, of the Senate; Messrs. M. Kown, Kilby, and Alden, of the House.  
On application from sick and wounded Soldiers. Messrs. Grover, and Mace, of the Senate; Messrs. Bradford, Burman, and Purley, of the House.  
On Accounts. Messrs. Kavanagh, and Emery of the Senate; Messrs. Blancy, Hazeltine, and Shaw of the House.  
On Lotteries. Messrs. Richardson, and Cushman, of the Senate; Messrs. Webb, Robbins, and Fogg, of the House.

So much of the Governor's Speech, and Documents accompanying the same, as relates to the Northeastern Boundary, was referred to Messrs. Megquier, Williams and Hathaway, on the part of the Senate, and to Messrs. Deane, Fuller, Carpenter, Vance and Burham, on the part of the House, with authority to cause such of the documents to be printed as in their opinion the public good requires.

On motion of Mr. Williams, so much of the Governor's Speech relating to the Houlton Road, and other internal improvements, excepting the Kennebec or Canada Road already referred to, with the documents relating thereto, to a select committee. Messrs. Williams and Balkham were appointed on that committee.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the following Orders passed:—  
Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the location of the Seat of Government and for providing Public Buildings, and with the documents relating thereto, be referred to Messrs. Dennet, Kavanagh, and Weston, with such as the House may join.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the doings of the Commissioners, and the dispositions of the Public Lands with the documents thereto relating, or referred to the joint standing committee on State Lands.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the claim upon the U. States, on account of services of the Militia during the late War, be referred to Messrs. Megquier and Sweet, with such as the House may join.

On motion of Mr. Redington the House, on Friday last, ordered that Heard Lord who has been qualified to take a seat as member of the House, be suspended from sitting as a member until otherwise ordered.

A Resolution has passed the House requiring the Secretary to advertise for and receive sealed proposals for doing the state printing for the ensuing year, and to contract with such as will execute the work upon the lowest terms. Yeas 73, Nays 67.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[From the Boston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1828.

There was a long and spirited debate yesterday in the House of Representatives on the question of adopting a resolution authorizing and empowering the committee on manufactures to send for persons and papers. In offering the resolution, Mr. Mallory, the chairman, stated that he did so by the instruction of the committee, and very briefly explained the reasons why he was opposed to it, and should feel obliged to vote against it. Mr. Strong of N. Y. and Mr. Wright of Ohio, called upon the members of the committee who voted for this resolution to give their reasons for proposing so extraordinary a measure. At length Mr. Stevenson rose, evidently with great reluctance, and said that he voted with those who instructed the chairman to offer the resolution, though he did not propose it. He said the object was to obtain that kind of information which the committee had not yet obtained. He denied that the committee were disposed to delay the discussion of the tariff, as had been suggested by the gentlemen who had spoken. The committee wished for more light on the subject, and if the House would not enable them to obtain the light thus wanted by adopting the resolution, the committee was willing to go on and report a bill, acting under the light they already possessed, and throwing the responsibility on to the House. Mr. Stewart of Pa. proposed an amendment, which was declared to be out of order, as it changed the nature and purpose of the resolution. Mr. Strong replied to the arguments of Mr. Stevenson, and was followed by Mr. Storrs of N. Y. who showed the uselessness and danger of conferring so unprecedented a power on the committee. He avowed his willingness to take upon himself his share of any responsibility that might devolve upon the House by a refusal to grant the power desired. Mr. Oakley of N. Y. proposed an amendment, with a view of limiting the power of the committee, and confining their inquiries to such facts as might be useful in guiding the judgement of the House. This amendment was strenuously opposed by Mr. Stevenson. In the course of his remarks he undertook to prove, from the importations of wool into the port of Boston, for the three last years, that the Woollens Bill of last session would, if it had passed, been a fraud upon the House, and upon the nation, inasmuch as the largest portion of the wool so imported, would not have been subject to the increased duty proposed by that bill! The discussion proceeded with some warmth. Mr. Mallory was proceeding to remark upon the effects of the tariff of 1824, when he was called to order by Mr. Ingham. He submitted to the decision of the chair, and took his seat. Mr. Livingston of Louisiana then made a

spirited speech in favor of the resolution. His remarks were forcible, but his argument was not altogether so fair as we had expected from Mr. L. While he was speaking, Mr. Randolph, who had appeared to take more than common interest in the debate, often looked at him, and greeted him with a significant nod of approbation. Once Mr. R. left his place and passed across the House to Mr. L. to offer him a hint. When Mr. Livingston sat down, Mr. Oakley again rose, and after expressing his fears that the amendment he had offered would involve the members in some difficulty, he withdrew it, and offered another—which was, to strike out all the original resolution, after the word resolved, and insert, "That the committee on manufactures be empowered to send for, and to examine persons on oath, concerning the present condition of our manufactures, and to report the minutes of such examination to the House." The debate now seemed to take a somewhat different course, and the partners in it to have been enlivened with new fire. Mr. Stewart spoke for some time, was called to order by Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Cambreling, and at length resigned the floor to Mr. Buchanan, who spoke powerfully in favor of the amendment. Mr. Randolph rose to offer a single suggestion in addition to the argument of Mr. Livingston, which was, that the resolution would give to the committee the great benefit of viva voce testimony, in contradistinction to that which was written only. Mr. Wood of N. Y. said his objection rested on none of the grounds yet stated. He doubted the power of the House to confer on the committee the authority they requested. In a subsequent stage of the debate, Mr. Oakley said he supposed this power of the House rested on the common law of parliament. This answer did not satisfy his colleague, Mr. Wood; the power of this House, and that of the House of Commons were very different, and he believed that this compulsory process of the House had never yet been resorted to, except in contested elections, or in cases in which impeachments might result from the investigation. In the course of his remarks Mr. Oakley said he presumed the manufacturers would willingly be examined on oath, and that, as soon as it was known, testimony would be so received, they would be flocking in from all quarters. From this remark Mr. Sprague of Me. took occasion to turn the gentleman's argument against him; for if the persons interested were so ready to offer their testimony voluntarily, then the granting of his power to compel their attendance was altogether unnecessary, and he could not vote to confer unnecessary power on any committee. Mr. Oakley acknowledged that, if the committee already possessed the power to examine witnesses on oath, the resolution would be inoperative. The fact that the committee did possess this power was afterwards ascertained by Mr. Randolph, who read a section from one of the laws conferring that general power. Mr. Wright of N. Y. one of the committee on manufactures, and Mr. Floyd of Virginia, spoke in support of the resolution, and Mr. Hoffman of N. Y. against it. The amendment was, at length agreed to, and the resolution as amended, was agreed to, 102 to 87.

M. B. F. O. F.

AT Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening Jan. 16, at 6 o'clock.

J. D. ROBINSON, Scribe.

ADVERTISEMENT.—My health being so low, that presuming I shall never be able to attend to the publication of my "Scriptural Exhibition of the glorious Triumph of Jesus Christ over Sin, Death and Hell, &c." to obtain subscribers to which Prospects were not long since sent out, I would hereby give notice, that I have committed the publication of the work to the hands of another gentleman who will not depend upon distant subscribers but will go and send an agent with this Prospect throughout the country. Consequently, I would further observe, the subscription papers which I sent out may not be returned to me, as they would be of no use and might subject me to not a little postage. Those who have used exertions to obtain subscribers will receive my hearty thanks, which are all that I can give. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

Buckfield, Jan. 1, 1828.  
N. B. Those who have collected, or may this winter collect money for me on the sales of my "Apology," &c. are earnestly desired to enclose it, in the presence of the Post Master, and forward it to me as soon as possible, per mail. I wish those at a distance to remember that my printer must be paid. S. H.

MAINE STATE LOTTERY, THIRD CLASS, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF STEAM NAVIGATION. TO BE DRAWN IN PORTLAND, To-morrow.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	—	\$4000
1 —	—	1100
1 —	—	1000
1 —	—	500
1 —	—	300
1 —	—	200
1 —	—	132
13 —	—	100
39 —	—	25
39 —	—	16
39 —	—	10
468 —	—	4
4446 —	—	2
Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1; Quarters, 50 cts. for sale at		
P. SHELDON'S		
LOTTERY OFFICE, GARDINER.		
January 11.		

BRICKS WANTED.—Proposals will be received until the 15th day of February next, for the delivery at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I. of 750,000 common Bricks. These bricks must be cast in moulds of such size as to average, when thoroughly burned, 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 1/2 inches. They must be of the best quality of Merchants' Bricks. The proportion of salmon or pale bricks must not exceed one eighth of the whole; and no soft or very pale bricks will be received. The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed 1-8 of the whole; and none of these that are much warped will be received. The proportion of broken bricks must not exceed two per cent. At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 15th of May 1828, and the remainder in the course of the summer and autumn of the same year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the contractor—provided that there is always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work. Before forming the contract, a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer's office at Fort Adams, which, should it prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries. Payments will be made, if required, on each cargo duly inspected and received. All communications touching this subject to be directed to Lt. Col. Joseph G. Fettes, U. S. Eng. Newport, R. I. Fort Adams, Dec. 10, 1827.

## POETRY.

[From the Atlantic Souvenir.]

## LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

She was, indeed, a pretty little creature,  
So meek, so modest; what a pity, madam,  
That one so young and innocent, should fall  
A prey to the ravenous wolf.

The wolf, indeed!  
You've left the nursery to his idle purpose,  
If you believe a wolf could ever speak,  
Though, in the time of Jeop, or before.

Was't not the wolf then? I have read the story  
A hundred times; and heard it told; nay, told it  
Myself, to my young sisters, when we've shrunk  
Together in the sheets, from very terror.  
And, with protesting arms, each round the other,  
Even sobbed ourselves to sleep. But I remember.  
I saw the story acted on the stage,  
Last winter in the city. I and my school-mates,  
With our most kind preceptors, Mrs. Hazely,  
And so it was a rubber, not a wolf  
That met poor little Red Riding Hood?

Nor wolf nor robber, child; this nursery tale  
Contains a hidden moral.

Hidden; nay,  
I'm not so young, but I can spell it out,  
And thus it is: children, when sent on errands,  
Must never stop by the way to talk with wolves.

Tut! wolves again; will listen to me child?  
Say on, dear grandma.

Thus then, dear my daughter:  
In this young person, calling idle flowers,  
You see the peril that attends the maiden  
Who, in her walk thro' life, yields to temptation,  
And quits the onward path to stray aside,  
Allured by gaudy weeds.

Nay, none but children,  
Could gather butter-cups and May-weed, mother.  
But violets, dear violets—methinks  
I could live ever on the bank of violets,  
And die most happy there.

You die, indeed,  
At your years die!

Then sleep, ma'am, if you please,  
As you did yesterday, in that sweet spot  
Down by the fountain; where you seated you  
To read the last new novel—what d'ye call it—  
The Prairie, was it not?

It was, my love,  
And there, as I remember, your kind arm  
Pillow'd my aged head; 'twas irrisome sure  
To your young limbs and spirit.

No, believe me,  
To keep the insects from disturbing you  
Was sweet employment, or to fan your cheek  
When the breeze lulled.

You're a dear child,  
And then,

To gaze on such a scene! the grassy bank,  
So gently sloping to the river,  
All purple with my own dear violet,  
And sprinkled over with spring flowers of each tint,  
There was that pale and luscious little blossom,  
Looking so like its name-sake, the crocus;

The fairy-formed, flesh-bellied anemone;  
With its fair sisters, called by country people  
Fair maids of the spring. The lowly cornflower too,  
And stately marigold. The violet sorrel  
Blushing so rosy red in basins full,  
And her companions of the season, dressed  
In varied pink. The partridge evergreen,  
Hanging its fragrant wax-work on each stem,  
And studding the green sod with scarlet berries.

Did you see all these flowers? I marked them  
out.

O many more, whose names I have not learned  
And then to see the light blue butterfly  
Roaming about, like an enchanted thing,  
From flower to flower, and the bright honey-bee;  
And there too was the fountain, overflowing  
With such and such, draped by the graceful vine,  
Where the white blossoms of the dogwood, met  
The crimson rose-bud, and the sweet birds sang  
Their madrigals; while the fresh spring waters,  
In stirring the green fern that bathed within them,  
Leaved joy and the fairy sound of rocks,  
And fell in music—then passed prattling on,  
Between the flowery banks that bent to kiss them.

I dreamed not of these sights nor sounds.

Then just  
Beyond the brook there lay a narrow strip,  
Like a rich ribbon, of emerald meadow,  
Girt by a pretty precipice, where a top  
Was crowned with rose-hay. Half way down there  
stood  
Sylvan-like, the light fantastic columbine  
As ready to leap down upon her lover  
Harlequin Bartsia, in his painted vest  
Of green and crimson.

Tut! enough, enough,  
Your madcap fancy runs to riot, girl,  
We must shut up your books of botany,  
And give you graver studies.

Will you shut  
The book of nature, too, for it is that  
I love and study. Do not take me back  
To the cold, heartless city, with its forms  
And dull routine; its artificial mists  
And arid, aye, its cheerless pleasures  
And fruitless musing. Yet a little longer  
O let me hold communion here with nature.

Well, well, we'll see. But we neglect our  
lecture  
Upon this picture—

Poor Red Riding Hood!  
We had forgotten her; yet aching, dear madam,  
How patiently the poor thing waits our leisure,  
And now the hidden moral.

Thus it is:  
Mere children read such stories literally,  
But the more elderly and wise, discern  
A moral from the fiction. In a word,  
The wolf that you must guard against is—LOVE.

I thought love was an infant; 'twas a child,  
The world and love were young together, child,  
And innocent—alas! time changes all things.

True, I remember, love is now a man,  
And as the song says, "a very saucy one"—  
But how a wolf?

In ravenous appetite,  
Unspitting and unsparring, passion is oft  
A beast of prey. As the wolf to the lamb,  
Is he to innocence.

I shall remember,  
For now I see the moral. First me, madam,  
Should I ever meet this wolf here in my way,  
Be it a boy or man, I'll take good heed,  
And hold no converse with him.

You'd do wisely,  
Nor e'er in field or forest, plain or pathway,  
Shall be from me know whether I am going,  
Or whisper that he'll meet me.

That's my child,  
Nor in my grandam's cottage, nor elsewhere,  
Will I e'er lift the latch for him myself,  
Or bid him pull the bobbin.

Well, my dear,  
You've learned your lesson.

Yet one thing, my mother,  
Somewhat perplexes me.

Say what, my love,I will explain.

This wolf, the story goes,  
Deceived poor grandam first, and ate her up;  
What is the moral here? Have all our grandams  
Been first devoured by love?

Let us go in;  
The air grows cool—you are a forward child.

## MEMORY.

Hail, memory, hail, in thy exhaustless mine,  
From age to age, unnumber'd treasures shine!  
Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey,  
And Place and Time, are subject to thy sway!  
Thy pleasures must we feel, when most alone;  
The only pleasure we can call our own.

## POPULAR TALES.

## THE MYSTERIOUS BELL.

A FRAGMENT.

It was a dead calm; the sun beamed  
bright and beautiful upon the ocean, in  
sitting glory, and all life and animation  
had given place to that overpowering list-  
lessness, which none can form any idea  
of, but they who have experienced a long  
continued calm at sea.

I was leaning against the taffrail, gazing  
upon the dark waters below, in that state  
of apathy, in which thought itself becomes  
almost too great an exertion, when sud-  
denly a breath of wind that swept along so  
lightly as to cause no ripple upon the  
glassy surface of the waveless deep, wait-  
ed to my awakened sense a tinkling sound,  
like the ringing of a small bell at an im-  
mense distance. The unusual circum-  
stance aroused my dormant faculties, and  
I listened with breathless attention; but  
the flaw had passed, and all again was si-  
lent and deathlike.

I remained upon the same spot nearly  
an hour, but it came not again; and at  
length, overcome with drowsiness, I re-  
tired to my berth. The next morning,  
when I came upon deck, I found that the  
calm still continued, and the Captain was  
of opinion that it would last some days.  
I mentioned to him the incident that had  
attracted my attention; but he laughed,  
and said I had been dreaming. He knew  
we were too far from land for any sound  
to reach us, and no vessel, he said, could  
have been near enough for me to hear the  
ringing of a bell, without also being in  
sight. The mate agreed with him, but I  
observed one weather-beaten tar, who was  
standing near, to shake his head dubi-  
tiously, and his rugged countenance betrayed  
great anxiety; but he said nothing. The  
morning passed away, and still the sea  
was unruddled by any breeze. After din-  
ner, to while away the tedious hours, the  
Captain and I sat down upon the quarter  
deck to cards. We had scarcely com-  
menced playing when I was startled by  
the same bell-like tones, so faint and far,  
that "nothing lived 'twixt them and si-  
lence." I called the Captain to listen;  
he sat a moment without speaking, and  
then started up, exclaiming, "I hear it  
too." The sailors seemed to have noticed  
it also, for they were hushed and list-  
ening. The Captain went aloft with his  
glass, and looked in every direction. "I  
hear it," said he, "distinctly, but I can  
see nothing; it cannot be from shore, for  
we are more than fifty leagues from any  
land. The attention of all on board was  
now fully awake. The sailors stood upon  
the fore-castle in anxious groups, all but  
the old man, the singular expression of  
whose features I had remarked in the  
morning." He sat alone upon the wind-  
lass, with his hands folded, and his eyes  
intently fixed upon the deck—but still he  
spoke not. Various conjectures were ha-  
zarded among us, but none that satisfactorily  
accounted for the noise.

The afternoon passed and the sun again  
set, while the tinkling sound still came  
floating over the waves. It was late be-  
fore sleep closed my eyes that night.  
When the morning of the next day dawned,  
the Captain went again to the mast  
head with his glass, but no sail appeared  
upon the horizon—yet still the ceaseless  
bell was plainly to be heard, while a  
breath of wind was to be felt. Noon  
came, and still the calm continued, and  
the sound approached nearer and nearer;  
when, on a sudden, the Captain from the  
top cried out, "I see it now—but what it  
is, heaven only knows; it does not look  
like any craft that ever the hand of man  
fashioned."

We all rushed to the fore-castle, and in  
silence awaited the approach of this strange  
navigator. It came careering over the wa-  
ter with a rapid motion, and as it drew  
near, exhibited to wondering gaze a sin-  
gle black mast, rising from the centre of  
what seemed a square and solid block of  
wood, but without yard or sail, nor did any  
living creature appear upon it. I pro-  
posed to take the boat and board it—but  
the sailors shook their heads, and the Cap-  
tain was silent. Determined to discover the  
meaning of this phenomenon, I jumped  
into the boat, intending to scull toward  
it, when the old sailor seeing my resolu-  
tion, declared he would go with me; and  
the Captain, after a few moments hesita-  
tion, also joined us. We rowed swiftly  
onward to meet the object of our curiosi-  
ty, which was now within half a mile of  
the ship, and in a few minutes were suffi-  
ciently near to perceive the bell, the ring-  
ing of which had announced its coming,  
at the top of the mast. It was green and  
rusty, as if with age, and the sides of the  
non-descript bark were covered with bar-  
nacles and tangled masses of sea-weed.  
Immediately beneath the bell, which still  
swung from side to side with deafening  
din, was attached a deep sea-line, passing  
over the side and descending into the wa-  
ter. The moment our boat touched this  
strange vessel, the bell ceased to toll, and  
the floating mass became immovable.

We gazed upon it, and upon each other,  
in amazement; and at length the Cap-  
tain, in a low and tremulous voice, proposed  
to return; but the sailor said, "No! it was  
an evil hour when we met this accursed"  
(his voice sunk and I could not distinguish  
what he uttered)—"but we have met it,  
and we must not leave it thus. Let us  
haul upon this line." We did so for nearly  
twenty minutes, but with great difficul-  
ty, for it seemed as if some ponderous  
body at the extremity resisted our efforts.

At length the profound stillness that had  
hitherto prevailed among us, was broken  
by the Captain, who looked down into the  
water, and exclaimed "Gracious heavens!  
what have we here?"

We followed with our eyes the motion  
of his hand, and saw a large object glist-  
ening white beneath the waves, and ap-  
pearing like a gigantic corpse, wrapped in  
a white cloth, and bound with cords.

"Now may heaven shield us!" said the  
seaman, in a husky voice, "it is the shroud-  
ed demon of the sea!"

As he spoke, he drew his knife from his  
belt, and in an instant severed the line.—  
The body turned its white side flashing  
through the dark waters, and with the ra-  
pidity of lightning, disappeared from our  
view!

## THE FATAL PROMISE.

There are few instances in which pa-  
rental authority is so frequently exercised,  
as in that of preventing marriages where  
pecuniary circumstances render the match  
imprudent, and perhaps there are none in  
which its exercise is productive of worse  
consequences. The reasons should indeed  
be cogent, that could justify a parent in  
exercising more than persuasion where the  
happiness of a child is completely at stake.  
The tragic result of such interference it  
is now our melancholy task to relate.

Mary N. the daughter of a respectable  
attorney in N. Wales, but who is now  
dead, received attentions from two suitors,  
to one of whom she gave her heart, and  
would also have accompanied the gift with  
her hand, but for the interference of her  
mother, who induced her to accept the ad-  
dress of a Mr. P. a wealthier, and in the  
eyes of Mrs. N. a much more eligible  
match. This causing caused the young lady  
to regard the unfavorable lover with still  
greater dislike, which increased to hatred  
on his persevering in his addresses, after  
which she threw herself so far on his gen-  
erosity as to confess her attachment to his  
rival, and to beg him to be content with her  
friendship. Matters stood thus for some  
months, when the mother was seized with  
illness which terminated fatally. In her  
dying hour, her daughter, was by her bed-  
side, and she wrung from the weeping girl  
a promise, that she would give her hand  
to Mr. P. who was now to her a most  
loathed object. She gave the promise  
required, and from that hour her coun-  
tenance was never once illumined by even a  
transitory smile. She had one last inter-  
view with the object of her fondest affec-  
tions.

What passed is, and ever must be, un-  
known; but as soon as it was over, he was  
observed to quit the house like a maniac  
and she was discovered by her domestics  
in strong hysterics. A day or two after-  
wards, she sent for the man to whom her  
fate was to be united, and appointed the  
day for the wedding. It arrived; and she  
proceeded to the church; the pallid hue  
of death sat on her countenance. She re-  
fused the aid alike of her bridegroom and  
the bride maids: she walked alone with  
measured steps to the church door, where  
she paused, and glanced her eye towards  
her mother's tomb. She then entered the  
church and the ceremony was performed.  
On leaving the sacred pile, she informed  
her husband that she would require one  
day to calm her spirits, and that therefore  
she must be permitted to remain alone until  
the next morning. The arrangement was  
assented to; and after the bridal feast was  
over, the husband returned to his own  
house. Early the next morning, how-  
ever, he repaired to claim his bride; but she  
had saved herself from his further persecu-  
tion; he discovered her lying a pallid corpse  
on her bed. A bottle of laudanum, which  
he found by the bedside, revealed the whole  
of the horrible and unwelcome truth she  
had drank the poison. The unfortunate  
lover has not been heard of.—*Album.*

## "O MY CHILDREN!"

It is with unspeakable reluctance that I again  
obtrude on the columns of this paper, the dolorous  
story of my own embarrassments. But do I  
must. The wants and necessities of a large and  
dependent family, demand it. The salary which  
ought to be expended for the support of my children,  
and in which we are bound to those, to whom I am in-  
debted for printing the very paper, for which I have re-  
ceived nothing! To be cut off a round number, not  
less than five hundred dollars are now due from Sub-  
scribers and Agents. This sum, be it remembered,  
beats of one individual!—on myself.

Now, cannot the individuals who are in arrearage  
for one, two, or more dollars, more conveniently  
pay that small sum, than I can bear the burden,  
above named?

If there be any indebted to me, for the  
"Christian Intelligencer," who will make appear-  
ance at my office, cannot make payment, without ac-  
knowledging more suffering than I endure for the want  
of it, received bills will cheerfully be furnished.  
Is not this as humane as any could wish? Surely,  
no one desires my embarrassment. No one wants  
me to pay away the money, to discharge old debts,  
contracted for printing, which ought to be expended  
in food, raiment and fuel, to keep my children com-  
fortable. Will tend a helping hand, then, let Agents,  
whose accounts are unsettled, and all subscribers  
in arrearage, come forward to a fair adjust-  
ment of accounts. They might at once slacken the  
cords of the hand which now has me, "by the throat," saying, pay me what thou owest."

The notice which has appeared in this pa-  
per, over my signature, in the style of effectual calls,  
were probably dictated by my Attorney at Port-  
land, who will act according to my instructions.

FOR SALE.—Proposals will be re-  
ceived until the first of February, for 2000  
cords of Wood on the five mile lot No. 9 in Rich-  
mond, belonging to James Bowdoin, Esq. of Bos-  
ton, to be cut and taken off the land within one  
year.

Applicants will state the price they will give per  
cord, on the 1st mile, on the 2d mile, on the 3d and  
4th miles from the river. Apply to DANIEL  
CONY, Augusta.

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, &c.

FOR sale at the GARDINER BOOK STORE, the  
Atlantic Souvenir for 1828.—The Memorial  
and the Token, works of a similar description of the  
Souvenir will be received in a few days. Also, for  
sale as above a great variety of Books suitable for  
youths of either sex and for children. Nov. 23.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Gardiner, Me.

December 31, 1827.

Bradford Blanchard,  
Ann M. Blanchard,  
Asa Burns,  
Wm. Bray,  
Enoch Bragdon,  
Ebenzer Burnham,  
Aaron Bran,  
Hannah Bran,  
Cyrus S. Cushman,  
Permella Crooker, 2,  
Enoch Dill,  
David Flagg,  
John Fletcher,  
Henry Foey,  
Elias Fairbanks,  
Ira Gray, 3,  
John D. Gardiner, 2,  
Amos Gordon,  
Samuel Grover,  
Elbridge Gerry,

Hannah Hazen,  
William Hoyt,  
Caleb Hunt,  
Lucy Hinkley,  
Herrod Johnson,  
Daniel D. Kelley,  
Abigail Kinsman,  
John H. Lathrop,  
Thomas Lewis,  
John Moore,  
Rufus G. Norris,  
Solomon Perry,  
John R. Plumer,  
Charles A. Siders,  
Hannah Turner,  
John Tucker,  
Jesse Tucker,  
Harriet Virgin,  
David B. Webber,  
John Walker.

SETH GAY, P. M.

Jan. 2, 1828.

NOTICE. The Subscriber requests  
all who have unsettled accounts with  
him, of more than three months standing,  
to present the same for settlement before the  
last of the present month. Punctual atten-  
dence is expected.

N. B.—TAILORING WORK done in the  
best style, and at short notice.

JAMES ELWELL.

January 4, 1828.

## ETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY.

J. D. ROBINSON,

AGENT for the ETNA INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, offers toHOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNs,  
and their contents, against loss or damage by

FIRE.

The rates of premium are as low as those of any  
other similar institution, and the adjusting and pay-  
ment of LOSSES, as prompt and liberal.

For terms of Insurance, application may be made  
to the above Agent, who is authorized to issue pol-  
icies to applicants without delay.

Gardiner, May 25, 1827.

E. H. LOMBARD,

AGENT TO THE

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

IS DULY AUTHORIZED TO TAKE

MARINE RISKS,

FOREIGN and Coastwise. Rates of premium  
as low as in Boston or elsewhere. Policies  
issued without delay, upon application to said Agent  
at Hallowell.

April 27.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, Connecticut, offers to in-  
sure HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNs,  
and the contents of each, together with every other  
similar species of property.

AGAINST LOSS OR

DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of premium offered, are as low as those  
of any other similar institution, and every man has  
now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect  
himself against the ravages of this destructive ele-  
ment, which often in a single hour sweeps away the  
earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their  
business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses  
is prompt and liberal. For the terms of insurance  
application may be made to the Agent, who is au-  
thorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

GEO. EVANS, Agent.

Gardiner, Jan. 5, 1827.

## NEW HAT-STORE.

LABAN L. MACOMBER,

(Opposite M. Lellan's New Hotel.)

HAS established himself as a Hat Manufacturer,  
and has constantly on hand, for sale, an as-  
ortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's  
HATS, cheap for cash, country produce, or ap-  
proved credit.

The following certificates of Hat manufacturers  
in the City of Boston and vicinity will show the  
superior quality of Macomber's Patent Machine  
Hats.

We the undersigned, having seen in operation  
Macomber's Machine for Planking Wool Hat Bod-  
ies, are of opinion that the bodies are closed better,  
are smoother, will hold their stiffening, and finish  
better than those planked in the usual manner.

JOSEPH BROWN, Pres't. Boston Hat Manf.

ELISHA VOSE, Treas. Boston Hat Manf.

SAMUEL BARRY, Watertown.

C. L. EMERSON, Newburyport.

JAMES KENT, West Springfield.

MARTIN BATES, Boston.

GEO. BASS, do.

We, the undersigned, having examined the Hat

Bodies made by the above Machine, are of opinion  
that they are better made than those manufactured  
in the common way.

BRADFORD LINCOLN,

Director of the Boston Hat Manf.

JOHN LONGBY,

HENRY CLARK

Finishing Agent of the Boston Hat Manf.

We, the undersigned having made use of Macomber's

Machine for Planking Wool Hat Bodies, do hereby  
certify that the bodies so planked are smoother  
and closed better than those that are in the usual  
manner. The laborious part of the work is done by  
the machine.

HIRAM MORTON,

Foreman of Rob't Bacon's Hat Factory, Medford.

JOHN WHITE, Methuen.

HIRAM MERRILL, Salem, N. H.

N. B. L. L. M. hopes, by the strictest attention

to business, and the superior quality of his Hats, to  
merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

Gardiner, Nov. 7, 1827.

45

## BOOKS, BOOKS &amp; C.

P. S. SHELTON has received his Fall supply

of

BOOKS, STATIONARY,

CUTLERY, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Comprising a very general and complete assort-  
ment of such Books and other articles as are usually  
kept in similar establishments—all, or any part of  
which he will be pleased to sell on as good terms as  
any Bookseller in the vicinity.

A large supply of BIBLES.

Gardiner, Oct. 30.

ALMANACS FOR 1828.

Maine Farmer's—Thomas' Farmer's—New-Eng-  
land Farmer's and CHRISTIAN ALMANACS, to be  
sold at the GARDINER BOOKSTORE by the grocer  
or single, at the publishers prices.

BLANKS—for sale at this office.

## Chemical Embrocation.—OR

WHITWELL'S

ORIGINAL OPOBALDOG.

Treble the strength of the hard kind.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS article is now, beyond all dispute, con-  
sidered by every Physician of exact value, as a  
remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheu-  
matism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Neck  
or Limbs, Chills, Chapped Hands, Stings of  
Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c.

The use of this celebrated remedy is not re-  
stricted to the American States. Orders for many con-  
tinually received from South America, the West-Indies,  
Nova-Scotia, Lower Canada, and in the East-Indies.  
In a late letter to the Proprietor, from St. Sa-  
vador, the writer observes, "Your OpoBALDOG is  
to be well known and fully appreciated." &c.  
Certificates have been received, sufficient to  
establish a column of a paper. A few only of the first  
respectability are attached to the directions, among  
which is one from a Physician of the highest rank  
in Europe or America.

Pause before you purchase. No one circumstance can more fully prove the  
value and great demand for this Medicine, than  
the numerous servile and contemptible imitations  
in existence. Some have so closely imitated the  
stamp and type of the outside wrapper, as to be  
difficult of detection, except by the analysis  
of the same. Therefore, as you value Life and  
be sure to ask for and receive WHITWELL'S  
decision only, or you may be most wretchedly  
deceived upon.

At the same place may be had, the AROMATIC  
SNUFF, celebrated throughout the American Con-  
tinent, in cases of Catarrh and Headache, Gout,  
Depression of Spirits, Vapors, Dimness of  
Eye-sight, and all disorders of the head.

From its most fragrant and grateful quality, it  
completely counteracts the effects of a bad respi-  
ration, and being greatly antiputrescent, it is in-  
dispensable for all who watch with an invalid sick.  
Also,—DETERGENT BITTERS, a most ex-  
cellent article for Jaundice, want of appetite, &c.  
Also,—JARVIS' BILIOUS PILLS, a cheap  
and fit Family Medicine.

Constantly for sale by

BOWMAN &amp; PERKINS

Gardiner, January 5, 1827.

## PROSPECTUS

OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR

FARMERS &amp; MECHANICS,

TO BE